**Rezumatul cercetărilor la „Impactul factorilor macromediului și geografici asupra falimentului și a performanțelor în afaceri ale entităților economice din sectorul agroalimentar din Republica Moldova”, 20.80009.0807.26 în anul 2022**

Pe parcursul anul 2022 în cadrul proiectului menționat au fost obținute următoarele rezultate reflectate prin concluzii:

Studiul literaturii de specialitate a permis să evidențiem factorii de risc / progres a entităților din sectorul agroalimentar.

Analiza amplă a statisticii naționale și internaționale a permis să vedem acele puncte slabe în realizarea studiului.

A fost completat chestionarul pentru intervievarea entităților

Au fost chestionați 1045 agenți economici (inclusiv 407 – din anul 2022) cu diferite forme organizatorico-juridice, și anume: AGȚ – cca. 1%, CA – cca. 3%, GȚ – cca. 28%, ÎI – cca. 13%, S.A. – cca. 1%, SRL – cca. 54%, și care își desfășoară activitatea în toate raioanele administrative și mun. Chișinău.

Dintre agenții chestionați - peste 20% desfășoară activitate în cultura viței de vie, fie cu struguri pentru vin, fie de masă, sau chiar ambele grupe de soiuri. Totodată, în domeniul de activitate din pomicultură sunt implicate peste 40% entități; peste 30% desfășoară activitate ce ține de creșterea bovinelor, peste 30% desfășoară activitate ce ține de creșterea ovinelor, peste 30% desfășoară activitate ce ține de creșterea suinelor.

 În Post-recoltare și procesare se constată agenți economici pe următoarele poziții – încăperi cu tehnologii de prerăcire (cca. 20%), păstrare (cca. 20%), vinificație (cca. 20%), producerea și procesarea laptelui (cca. 20%), producerea cărnii (cca. 20%). În Sectorul Alimentație și Horeca se constată activitate pe următoarele poziții – doar bucătărie (cca. 40%), cafenea (cca. 30%), restaurant (cca. 30%), hotel (cca. 10%).

Au fost chestionați 50 agenți economici din România, 30 agenți economici din Germania și 30 agenți economici din Ucraina.

Analizând grupa riscurilor după factorii principali de apariție putem menționa că: Riscurile economice a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.3 puncte. Riscurile politice a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.1 puncte. Riscurile tehnico-tehnologice a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.2 puncte. Riscurile ecologice a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.2 puncte. Riscurile legislativ-juridice a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.1 puncte. Riscurile informaționale a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.2 puncte. Riscurile morale a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.3 puncte.

Analizând grupa riscurilor după apariția lor putem menționa că: Riscurile retrospective a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.3 puncte. Riscurile curente a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.2 puncte. Riscurile perspective a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.1 puncte.

Analizând grupa riscurilor după caracterul evidenței putem menționa că: Riscurile externe a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.2 puncte. Riscurile interne a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.3 puncte.

Analizând grupa riscurilor după sfera apariției la baza căreia stau domeniile activității antreprenoriale putem menționa că: Riscurile din sfera producției a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.3 puncte. Riscurile din activitatea financiară a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.1 puncte. Riscurile din sfera comercială a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.2 puncte. Riscurile din activitatea intermediară a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.2 puncte.

Analizând grupa riscurilor alte categorii putem menționa că: Alte categorii - a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.1 puncte.

Analizând grupa riscurilor. Cadrele putem menționa că: Cadrele - a obținut o evaluare medie în mărime de 4.3 puncte.

**Summary of researches in the project “The impact of macro-environmental and geographical factors on the bankruptcy and business performance of economic entities from the agri-food sector in the Republic of Moldova", 20.80009.0807.26 in the year 2022.**

During the year 2022 in the mentioned project the following results were obtained reflected by conclusions:

The study of the specialized literature allowed to highlight the risk / progress factors of the entities in the agri-food sector.

The comprehensive analysis of national and international statistics allowed us to see those weaknesses in conducting the study.

The questionnaire for interviewing the entities was completed 1045 economic agents (including 407 from 2022) with different organizational and legal forms were interviewed, namely: associations - approx. 1%, cooperatives - approx. 3%, farms - approx. 28%, family farms - approx. 13%, joint stock companies - approx. 1%, Ltd. - approx. 54%, and which operates in all administrative Districts and Chisinau municipality.

Among the interviewed agents – more than 20% are active in the cultivation of vines, either with wine grapes or table grapes, or even both groups of varieties. At the same time, in the field of activity in fruit growing are involved more than 40%; more than 33% carry out activity related to cattle breeding, more than 30% carry out activity related to sheep breeding, more than 30% carry out activity related to pig breeding.

 In Post-harvest and processing there is an economic agent in the following positions - rooms with pre-cooling technologies (more than 20%), storage (more than 20%), vinification (more than 20%), milk production and processing (more than 20%), meat production (more than 20%). In Alimentation and Horeca there is activity on the following positions - kitchen (more than 40%), cafe (approx.30%), restaurant (approx.30%), hotel (approx.10%).

Analyzing the risk group according to the main factors of occurrence we can mention that:

- the subgroup of economic risks, especially the market - 4.06 points, the price of the factors of production - 3.91, the financial assets - 4.07, the exchange rate - 4.3, Inflation - 3.96, grants - 4.33, the system of taxes and fees - 4.07, other risks of this group - 3.94 points. The average rating of this subgroup obtained 4.08 points.

- the subgroup of political risks, Political affiliation - 3.92, the president - 3.89 points. Parliament - 4.0, the government - 4.3, the Ministry - 4.04, the local public administration - 4.26 points. NAFS - 4.0 points. Other risks of this subgroup - 3.88, the average rating of this subgroup obtained 4.04 points.

- the subgroup of technical and technological risks, the application of know-how in the production process - 4.32 points. Modernization / Renewal of equipment, machinery, equipment, etc. required for the activity - 4.01, the modernization of the applied technology - 4.07, the know-how - 4.01 points. Land consolidation - 4.1, the lease / rent of the goods necessary for the activity - 4.14, the property - 4.1 points. Other risks of this subgroup - 4.02, the average rating of this subgroup obtained 4.1 points.

- the subgroup of ecological risks, Climate change - 4.19 points. Natural disasters (frost, hail, drought, torrential - 3.95, the drainage of water basins (lakrains, etc.) - 3,96 points. Landslides - 4,01 points. Deforestation es, rivers) - 4.09 points. Other risks of subgroup - 4.18, the average rating of this subgroup obtained 4.06 points.

- the subgroup of legislative-legal risks, the national legislation - 4,02 points. International law - 3,96 points. Codes - land, water, tax, etc. - 4,07 points. Laws - 4,06 points. GD - 3,97, the development programs of the sector - 4.18, technical regulations - 3.99, the standards - 4.24 points. Other risks - 3.94, the average rating of this subgroup obtained 4,05 points.

- the subgroup of information risks, Delayed information - 4.03 points. False information - 4.06 points. Disclosure of production secrets and confidential information - 4.12 points. Other risks of this subgroup - 3.87, the average rating of this subgroup obtained 4,02 points.

- the subgroup of moral risks, the sale of products, goods and services with expired expiration date, which may cause harm to the consumer - 4.05 points. Procurement of expired products, goods and services - by false update to the seller, which can cause indirect damage to the consumer - 4.02, theft of products, goods - 4.23 points. Other risks of subgroup - 3.87, the average rating of this subgroup obtained 4,04 points.

Analyzing the risk group after their occurrence we can mention that:

- the subgroup of retrospective risks, Mistakes that occurred in the production process - for their analysis - 4.13 points. Mistakes that occurred in the promotion process - for their analysis - 4.18 points. Mistakes that occurred in the trading process - for their analysis - 4.09 points. Other risks of this subgroup - 4.13, the average rating of this subgroup obtained 4,13 points.

- the subgroup of current risks, the temporary interruption of the production process - 4.29, temporary damage to the machine - 4,02, the incapacity for work of the staff - 4.15 points. Other risks of this subgroup - 4.11, the average rating of this subgroup obtained 4,14 points.

- the subgroup of prospective risks, the business plan - 4.14 points. Development strategies and policies - 4.1 points. Other risks of subgroup - 4,03 points. The average rating of this subgroup obtained 4,09 points.

Analyzing the risk group according to the nature of the evidence we can mention that: External risks obtained an average rating of 4.2 points. Internal Risk obtained an average rating of 4.3 points.

Analyzing the risk group according to the sphere of occurrence on which the fields of entrepreneurial activity are based, we can mention that: Risks in the field of production obtained an average rating of 4.3 points. Risks from financial activity obtained an average rating of 4.1 points. Risks in the commercial sphere obtained an average rating of 4.2 points. Risks from the intermediate activity obtained an average rating of 4.2 points. Analyzing the risk group other categories we can mention that: obtained an average rating of 4.1 points.

Analyzing the risk group the cadres can mention that: obtained an average rating of 4.3 points.

The agrifood inclusive horticulture sector, is an important for the national economy of Moldova, but it is also a difficult one. The development of enterprises in the horticulture sector is influenced by many objective and subjective factors.

The agri-food, inclusive horticulture trade of the Republic of Moldova, mainly the external one, is oriented towards the Russian market, especially the fresh production - fruits, vegetables, grapes, but also the processed one - canned vegetables and fruits, wine, etc. Since 2006, it has been influenced by global political relations, creating a negative impact through embargoes on Moldovan production - fruits, grapes, wine, etc.

The COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the war in the Ukraine, have a particularly negative influence on the economic activity of businesses. At the same time, the food industry and commerce were favored in favor of online activities.

This study allowed us to identify a series of weaknesses and strengths in the activity of entities in the agri-food sector.

This study is a pretext to propose some changes in the legislation, the tax system, subsidies, etc., to stimulate the successful activity of the producing entities in the agro-food / horticulture sector (vegetal, animal, post-harvest, processing, HPORECA) and to reduce the risk of bankruptcy.